

The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS—\$1 00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CTS.)

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

NUMBER 65.

LE LOUISIANNAIS.

SAMEDI, SEPTEMBRE 10, 1881.

NOUVELLES DU JOUR.

Les nouvelles de Washington continuent à être si satisfaisantes, du moins moins alarmantes que ces jours derniers. Les médecins sont pleins d'espoir, chacun rendant courage, le Président Garfield, que Dieu le veuille, est considéré comme hors de danger. Il est question de transporter le Président à Long Branch, car à l'heure qu'il est, le voisinage du Potomac est dangereux même pour les personnes qui jouissent d'une bonne santé.

Le *Sun* de New York oubliant sans doute, les méfaits que commettent chaque jour les sectateurs de la loi du lynch dans quelques provinces du Sud, s'écrit avec un orgueil mal placé :

"Il n'y a pas en Amérique d'homme plus universellement méprisé, si universellement exécuté que Charles J. Guiteau. Il est emprisonné pour avoir tiré un coup de pistolet au chef de l'Exécutif du gouvernement. Et pourtant tel est dans ce pays le respect pour la vie humaine que l'armée et la marine sont déjà en réquisition pour protéger la vie de cet exécutif méprisé et pour lui assurer un procès juste et impartial. Vraiment, l'égalité et la justice de nos institutions ne sont pas une inutile vaine vanité vide de sens, etc."

Cette boutade patriotique n'a pas empêché le *Messageur* de New York d'insérer au *Sun* les réflexions suivantes :

"Nous ferons remarquer à notre confrère que dans aucun pays civilisé on ne met à mort les prisonniers, qu'ils soient accusés d'avoir attenté à la vie d'un prince ou d'un balayeur de rue, qu'après les avoir jugés dans les formes voulues par la loi et les avoir régulièrement condamnés à mort. Ce n'est qu'aux Etats-Unis, qu'on voit des accusés lynchés par le peuple qui parfois tue aussi des innocents. Si dans le cas de Guiteau, il faut avoir recours à l'armée et à la marine, c'est que le nombre des citoyens qui sont prêts à violer toutes les lois humaines en mettant cet accusé à mort sans le juger, sont exceptionnellement nombreux."

Le *Harald* de New-York de son côté ajoute :

"Parmi tous les propos sots et fous auxquels le tour dangereux dans la maladie du Président vient de donner naissance, ceux qui veulent la vengeance qu'on veut tirer de l'assassin sont les pires. Sommes-nous donc une nation de sauvages, pour torturer et assassiner nos prisonniers? Est-ce que la mort violente de la misérable créature qui tremble à présent au fond d'un cachot, effacerait un seul des serments de cœur que la nation a souffert dans le cours des huit semaines dernières? Est-ce que notre bonne renommée y gagnerait si la populace venge l'assassinat par un meurtre? Des menaces de ce genre, quand elles ne partent pas d'une vantardise sans signification, sont une folie criminelle."

De tout cela il résulte que la loi du lynch est encore dans les mœurs d'une certaine classe de perturbateurs, dont le nombre est considérable dans certaines régions des Etats-Unis.

Dit le *Messageur* :

"Les nouvelles disent que le vice-président Arthur souffre depuis quelque temps de grande maux de tête. On le croira sans peine, si l'on réfléchit à ses inquiétudes, aux sentiments divers par lesquels il passe d'un jour à l'autre, aux méchantes commentaires dont il est l'objet, aux menaces proférées contre lui. Un jour, un peuple entier s'étonne qu'il ne soit pas encore parti pour aller prendre la direction de l'Exécutif à Washington; le lendemain, il apprend que Mr. Garfield est hors de danger et qu'il n'y a pas lieu par conséquent de décider la question d'incapacité; le *Tribune* de lundi disait en termes formels que dans le cas où le Président actuel viendrait à mourir et où l'on choisirait un démocrate pour remplacer Mr. Arthur au fauteuil de la présidence du Sénat, Mr. Arthur serait probablement assassiné. Et cela dure avec plus ou moins d'intensité depuis deux mois! On parle beau-

coup des douleurs physiques du Président; mais a-t-on songé un instant aux douleurs morales du vice-président?"

Il est exact que la question des indemnités à accorder aux colons espagnols du Sud orais est l'objet d'un échange de notes diplomatiques entre les chancelleries de Paris et de Madrid, mais si l'accord n'est pas encore entièrement établi, du moins la courtoisie et la cordialité des procédés employés de part et d'autre ont été telles jusqu'à ce jour qu'un dénouement favorable n'est certes pas à redouter.

Le gouvernement français consent, on le sait, à payer des indemnités aux victimes de l'insurrection et à leurs parents, mais, c'est ici le point délicat, il refuse toute réparation pécuniaire aux résidents espagnols qui sont rentrés dans leur pays de leur plein gré ou sous la pression des agents espagnols en Algérie, dont plusieurs ont provoqué l'émigration dans un but manifestement hostile à la France.

Les indemnités seront accordées indistinctement aux Français et aux Espagnols, victimes de l'insurrection, à la suite d'une enquête confiée aux soins d'une commission franco-espagnole. D'autre part, le gouvernement français, demande à titre de réciprocité, le règlement simultané des indemnités dues par l'Espagne aux résidents français en Espagne pour les dommages éprouvés par eux pendant la dernière insurrection carliste.

La en est, actuellement la question, — question très simple et nullement alarmante, en dépit des efforts que certains journaux de Madrid font pour l'irriter.

Nous empruntons ce qui suit d'une chronique d'un journal de New York :

"Les persécutions auxquelles les Juifs sont en butte dans une moitié de l'Europe, nous remettent en mémoire les persécutions religieuses de ces pays-ci. En nous exprimant ainsi, nous ne voulons point parler des poursuites contre les prétendues sorcières, dont l'histoire des colonies de la Nouvelle Angleterre est émaillée. Dès qu'une vieille femme avait le nez pointu, le menton en galoche, la bouche sans dents, les yeux sans cils, les cheveux blancs, la peau ridée et exhalant une mauvaise odeur, et les vêtements sales et les poches vides, on l'accusait de sorcellerie et si une vache du voisinage venait à mourir, la sorcière avait son affaire; on la pendait, à moins qu'on ne la brûlât."

Nous ne voulons pas rappeler non plus les poursuites auxquelles étaient en butte les personnes soupçonnées d'avoir violé les commandements de Dieu. Ainsi, un homme surpris à embrasser sa femme le dimanche, était mis à l'amende; un autre dont la femme accoucha six mois après la célébration de leur mariage, fut fustigé et mis au pilori. La femme en eut autant."

Passons tout cela et parlons des persécutions dirigées par une secte contre les personnes d'une secte différente. Nous ne cherchons pas par exemple les catholiques. Ils étaient comme le suit tout individu qui a la l'apocalypse, le fils de la Bête, les enfants de la Babylone moderne, de la Grande Prostituée, et si on les exterminait sans pitié, et si on les réduisait à la condition d'esclaves, ils n'avaient, on l'avouera, que ce qu'ils méritaient bien. — Parions des Quakers. — Les Quakers ont Tremblants ont encore un autre nom, celui d'Amis. Ils professent, en effet, d'être les amis de l'humanité entière, et pour le prouver ils tuent tout le monde à première vue. — "Bonjour, comment te nommes-tu?" vous dira une jeune et gentille quakeresse, la première fois qu'elle vous verra. Cette habitude peut être contraire aux règles de la politesse, mais elle ne mérite pas la mort. Les Amis ont encore d'autres traverses. Les hommes portent des cheveux aux larges bords, des habits à col droit, d'une nuance grise des moins avenantes. Des personnes, même avant leur mariage, portent des cheveux qui les enlaidissent, mais il n'y a pas la de quoi mettre une personne à mort.

Ce fut pourtant ce que firent les Puritains du Massachusetts, en 1656, la première fois qu'ils virent arriver des Quakers d'Angleterre. Pour n'en citer que deux ou trois exemples, Thomas Harris, Mme Gardner et Mary Stanton furent fustigées en 1658, pour les punir d'avoir osé mettre les pieds dans la colonie. Deux ans plus tard, ces exemples ne suffirent pas en apparence, la Quakeresse Mary Dyer fut

mise à mort pour la même raison. Dans le Rhode Island, les Quakers furent tolérés et y établirent une colonie.

Quant on relit cette histoire des colonies, et qu'on voit comment, animées par l'amour de l'indépendance, des sectes qui se haïssaient, les Puritains de la Nouvelle Angleterre, les Calvinistes de New-York, les Luthériens du New-Jersey, les Catholiques du Maryland, les Quakers de la Pennsylvanie, les Episcopaliens de la Virginie s'unirent et se fondirent en une seule nationalité et proclamèrent l'égalité des entités, on se demande si le même sentiment ne pourrait pas porter les peuples d'Europe à renverser les barrières qui les divisent et à séparer comme ici l'Eglise de l'Etat?

UNE QUESTION BRULANTE.

Jusqu'à présent les nouvelles qui partaient de la Maison Blanche nous représentaient le Président tantôt comme penché sur le bord de la tombe, et prêt à tomber, tantôt entrant en convalescence. Mais aujourd'hui les nouvelles ont cessé de rapporter ainsi d'une extrémité à l'autre, ils ne désespèrent plus, mais en même temps ils avouent que la maladie sera bien longue à guérir. "Parler et même penser, disait hier le *Tribune*, ne vont plus être permis à M. Garfield pendant quelque temps; car les demandes qu'un cœur dont le fonctionnement est excessif fait à chaque instant aux organes régénérés sont impérieuses et ne souffrent pas de concurrence."

Si le Président est condamné, non seulement à ne plus parler de longtemps, mais à ne plus penser même, il est évident qu'il va se trouver dans le cas d'incapacité prévu par la constitution. Mais, ainsi que nous l'avons dit il y a trois semaines, nul n'a le droit de se prononcer sur ce point, le Congrès lui-même n'en est pas revêtu; à moins qu'il ne fasse une nouvelle loi et que le Président ne la signe. Ou dirait que le passage que nous allons traduire du *Tribune* d'hier, n'est lui-même que la traduction d'un de nos anciens articles sur ce même sujet :

"On n'a jamais fait de loi pour mettre à exécution cette clause de la constitution; c'est pourquoi au point de vue pratique nous nous trouvons sans les pouvoirs nécessaires pour décider quand et à quel degré l'incapacité existe, de quelle manière les devoirs des fonctions présidentielles seront dévolues au vice-président, et comment l'incapacité ayant cessé, le Président rentrera dans l'exercice de ses fonctions. A présent il n'y a pas de pouvoir qui puisse se prononcer sur ce point. Le Président lui-même ne le peut pas, encore moins le cabinet puisqu'en fait il n'a pas d'existence légale, en tant que corps constitué. Le vice-président n'a pas non plus l'autorité nécessaire pour décider si le Président est ou n'est à même de remplir les devoirs et d'exercer les fonctions de Président. Les cours elles-mêmes manquent de ce pouvoir, et il y a des raisons trop évidentes pour qu'on les discute qui montrent pourquoi il serait peu prudent de revêtir de cette autorité un des fonctionnaires ou des corps dont nous venons de parler. Le Congrès est la seule branche du gouvernement qui ait le droit d'indiquer en vertu de quelles règles et par quels procédés cette clause de la constitution doit être mise à exécution."

Notre confrère arrive à la conclusion que puisque la maladie de M. Garfield va le tenir longtemps cloué sur son lit, il devrait convoquer immédiatement le Congrès pour passer la loi dont l'absence est si dangereuse pour le bon fonctionnement de la machine gouvernementale, au lieu d'attendre la session régulière qui doit commencer au mois de décembre prochain. — *Messageur Franco-Américain*.

Nous lisons ce qui suit du *Messageur Franco-Américain* :

Guiteau vient d'écrire à l'attorney de Washington pour lui renouveler ses regrets de n'avoir pas tiré sur le Président quand il le vit dans son bûche dans son église, comme il en avait l'intention d'abord. Il l'aurait tué à l'instant et sa victime n'aurait pas souffert aussi longtemps. Il y a, comme il est dit dans Hamlet, une certaine méthode dans la féroce folie de cet homme.

Profitez lecteurs de l'occasion qui se présente. L'abonnement du *LOUISIANNAIS* n'est que d'une piastre par an. C'est le moment de vous abonner.

LA CATASTROPHE DU TEUTON.

Le *Teuton*, steamer de la compagnie Union, après avoir relâché à la ville du Cap, dans les possessions anglaises de l'Afrique australe, a fait naufrage près de la baie de Lagon.

Voici les dernières dépêches que le câble nous transmet sur cette catastrophe :

Londres, 1er septembre. — Une dépêche de la ville du Cap annonce que le steamer naufragé le *Teuton* avait à bord 147 passagers et 80 hommes d'équipage. Le paquebot a donné sur un rocher, mais il s'est remis à flot et c'est en revenant vers le port qu'il a sombré. La plus grande partie des passagers et tous les officiers ont péri. Un correspondant écrit du Cap à l'agence Lloyd que trois embarcations ont été mises à la mer. Deux d'entre elles sont arrivées à la ville de Simon, avec 23 hommes de l'équipage et 4 passagers. Ces deux canots ont navigué sur avirons jusqu'au jour. Ils n'ont pu rien découvrir à ce moment, et il est à craindre que le troisième canot, chargé de femmes et d'enfants, se soit perdu.

La compagnie de l'Union annonce que 12 des passagers ont été sauvés; le capitaine, qui avait essayé de nager pendant quelques temps, n'a pas tardé à disparaître sous les flots.

Un orage terrible est passé avant-hier sur la Géorgie, dit le *Messageur* du 4 courant, commettant principalement ses ravages dans la ville de Savannah. Un nombre considérable de toitures ont été enlevées, et même des maisons entières se sont effondrées sous les efforts violents des vents déchaînés, ensevelissant sous leurs débris plusieurs habitants.

Les dépêches d'hier soir nous font retrouver la trace de cet ouragan dans les Antilles; les Barbades et la Martinique en ont beaucoup souffert hier matin, et les Cabanis s'attendaient à recevoir les restes de la bourrasque pour aujourd'hui ou demain sur les côtes méridionales et orientales de leur île.

LE PHYLLOXERA EN SUISSE.

On écrit de Bôle à la *Suisse Libérale* : Ce parasite semble devoir marquer chaque année sa marche redoutable par l'invasion d'un nouveau territoire. En 1880, on constatait sa présence dans les vignobles de Saint-Blaire, de Hauteville et de la Coudre. Aujourd'hui il est découvert à Bôle, dans deux vignes situées au sud du chemin de fer tendant de ce village à la gare de Bondry. La vigne la plus atteinte a été travaillée ces dernières années par des ouvriers employés à la destruction du phylloxera. Il est donc fort possible que celui-ci ait été transporté à Bôle autrement que par la voie aérienne.

LECTURE.

L'ex membre du Congrès Robert B. Elliott, à la requête du Club Américain, prononcera un discours à l'Eglise Central, coin Gasquet et Liberté, Mercredi 14 Septembre, à 8 heures P. M.

C'est là une bonne occasion pour ceux qui désirent entendre le célèbre orateur dont les paroles éloquentes ont plus d'une fois retenti dans l'enceinte du Capitole.

Le prix d'admission est seulement de vingt-cinq sous.

Le sujet choisi sera :

L'EDUCATION COMME CONDITION ESSENTIELLE POUR LA PRESERVATION DES INSTITUTIONS REPUBLICAINES.

VARIA.

Pas bête, ça. On vient d'inventer un mode de chauffage qui rendra de grands services, surtout en wagon. Plus de bouillottes à eau. Le système est basé sur ce fait que tout corps qui passe de l'état liquide à l'état solide abandonne sa chaleur latente de fusion. M. Ancelle en a fait l'application de sonde dans un vase métallique qu'il chauffe jusqu'à 80 degrés environ. Abandonné à lui-même, l'appareil se refroidit peu à peu jusqu'à 59 degrés et l'acétate de soude commence alors à se solidifier en dégageant sa

chaleur latente. Tant que dure la solidification, le vase reste à la même température. Des bouillottes placées dans ces conditions peuvent rester chaudes pendant un temps quatre fois plus long que par l'emploi de l'eau; vingt ou vingt-deux heures environ.

N'est-ce pas d'une ingéniosité pratique?

La petite Mme Z... s'est remarquée. Une vieille amie de la famille le lui reproche doucement :

— Voyez-vous, ma chère petite, vous avez été mal conseillée; si votre pauvre cher mari avait été là, il ne vous aurait pas laissé faire!

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANNAIS can be had at the well known news dealers—J. H. Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Meat Market, corner Dumaine street.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. F. BOWELL & CO'S
Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York.

AGENTS.

George E. Paris, City.
J. W. Edwards, City.
A. A. Lucy, "
B. Bogue, "
Spencer White, St. Bernard.
Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss.
David Young, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Ozachita.
L. A. Martine, St. Martinville.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
A. P. Albert, general agent.
A. R. François, St. Landry.
M. W. Norton, Kansas, Topeka.
J. J. Walker, Tensas.
Fraser, St. Louis, Mo.

CIR. ULAR.

The full term of Straight University will open October 4th, 1881. We now have a large and convenient boarding hall ready for occupation the first of the term.

Parents living outside of the city have, heretofore, been unwilling to send their daughters to New Orleans and have them subjected to the evil influences of the city.

Stone Hall will be opened in October for girls only. Parents can send their daughters to us with the full assurance that they will be under the faithful supervision of a Christian preceptress, and that they will be shielded from the evil influences of a great city. Girls will be expected to work one hour per day, so as to make the low rate charged for board possible.

The cost of board, washing, fuel and light will be \$11 00 per month. Tuition \$1 00 per month.

Students should enter at the beginning of the term to secure rooms, and be assigned to classes beginning new studies. For information address,

J. M. McPHERSON,
Principal Straight University, N. O. La.

LECTURE.

Ex-Congressman ROBERT B. ELLIOTT, of South Carolina will lecture under the auspices of the AMERICAN CLUB, on Wednesday, September 14th, at CENTRAL CHURCH, corner of Gasquet and Liberty Sts., at 8 o'clock p. m.

SUBJECT:
"THE PARAMOUNT necessity of education FOR THE PRESERVATION OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS."

Admission 25.

New Advertisements.

L. W. KATHMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WOOD, COAL AND SAND
Corner Marais and Bienville Sts.
NEW ORLEANS.
All orders promptly attended to.
Aug. 18

FENDERSON & BYRNES.
84.....TCHOUPTORLAS STREET.....84

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in every variety of WHISKEYS, GIN, WINES &c., which are offered at the cheapest cash rates possible. Individuals from the country should invariably call at the establishment of FENDERSON & BYRNES, before purchasing their supplies.
June 25 3m.

PIERRE MOLLY & SON.

Carpenters and Builders.
142...Urquhart Street...142
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
THIRD DISTRICT.
Entrepreneurs Charpentiers.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLITT & Co., Portland Maine.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, \$500,000
WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURER
—Issues Policies on—
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISK.
Office—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.

Cor. Camp and Canal streets.
Paid Capital \$500,000 00
Assets at their market value 619,895 46

DIRECTORS:

A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,
A. Garrier, Charles J. Leods,
H. Gally, D. Fatjo,
W. A. Bell, Charles E. Schmidt,
P. Pontz, Ernest Merill,
Aldige, Jules Tuyen,
J. Torres, President,
J. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

I. N. MARKS, President.
J. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
B. H. BENNETT, Secretary.
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY, Jr.

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts.
Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Chicago street depot:

DEPART.
Express No. 1..... 7:45 a. m.
Mail No. 3..... 4:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 9..... 2:30 p. m.

ARRIVE.
Mail No. 2..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 4..... 11:35 a. m.
Mixed No. 10..... 8:45 p. m.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily; Nos. 9 and 10, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Improved sleeping and reclining chair cars to Chattanooga daily, without change.

Tickets for sale, berths secured and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON Agent.
J. W. COLEMAN, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
S. E. CAREY, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

B. STAMPS.

COTTON
—AND—
SUGAR FACTOR
—AND—
GENARL COMMISSION MERCHANT
79 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans.
Consignments solicited of
COTTON,
RICE,
SUGAR,
—AND—
MOLASSES,
—AND—
COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address C. & Co., Augusta, Maine.

A. BROUSSEAU & SON.

Importers of and dealers in—
CARPETS, FLOOR OIL, CLOTHS, WHITE AND COLORED MATTING, TABLE AND COTTON COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, RUGS, MATS, CARPETS, TABLE & ENAMEL OIL CLOTHS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
Lace, Reps, Drapings, Cornices, Bands, Ties, Gimpes, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Tins, Bed Ticking and Springs, One Price Only.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL.

—DEALER IN—
WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY
—AND—
SILVERWARE.
No. 99 CANAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS.
AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND & GLASS.

E. OFFNER.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CROCKERY DEALER,
Is now located at his Old Stand,
174..... Canal Street.....174
(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)
Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT GLASS, and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
227...CUSTOMHOUSE STREET...227
Corner of Tremé street,
NEW ORLEANS.

L. A. GOBRIGHT.

Solicitor of Claims.
Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and all other business pertaining to them, or to any parties who may wish to employ him. Address: L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C. He refers to Mr. Finchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith.

People's House.

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON.

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

D. J. T. NEWMAN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
No. 512 St. Andrew St.

C. E. GIBARDEY.

Auctioneer and Appraiser,
CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
"NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.
(Cor. Customhouse St.)
J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

One year (in advance) \$1.00
Six months50

ADVERTISING.

(Brevier per line each insertion) 10 cents
One month8
One month4
One year3

A very liberal discount on the above rates will be made on quarter, half and whole column advertisements.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to "THE LOUISIANIAN, 392 BUREAU STREET," until further notice.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee as good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the well known news dealers—Wills, opposite Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Meat Market, corner Dumaine street.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. ROWELL & CO.'S, Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., NEW YORK.

AGENTS.

George E. Paris, City.
J. W. Edwards, City.
A. A. Lucy, "
B. Bognelle, "
Spencer White, St. Bernard.
Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss.
David Young, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Onachita.
L. A. Martinet, St. Martinville.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
A. R. Francois, St. Landry.
M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka.
A. J. Walker, Texas.
Fraser, St. Louis, Mo.

The Press Convention was a pleasant affair and a success. It reflected credit upon the fraternity.

Prof. G. W. Wells, has been heard from again by a registered letter to the LOUISIANIAN, the Prof. has our thanks.

The slaughter of colored laborers have begun. They seem to be favorite objects for the policeman's revolver. Gentlemen, we protest.

Gov. Pinchback and family are enjoying the cool and invigorating sea breezes at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach Long Island.

We had to use all of our efforts to save the trimmer's skin this week, but it would not do to make a martyr of such a miserable, cowardly and harmless creature.

The President has been successfully moved from the White House to Long Branch. He enjoyed the trip, and is fast recovering from its effects. Every thing points to his ultimate recovery.

Gen. Elliott's lecture is the topic of the day. It will be delivered on the 14th inst, and will appear in the columns of the LOUISIANIAN on the following Saturday. Send in your subscriptions, we don't print extra copies.

The usual strategy of whipping into line has been resorted to, but the LOUISIANIAN is the wrong material to try it on, it can't be whipped now where. If persisted in, we will hold the man up to the gaze of the public. Our fight is for colored representation, and "no retreat."

The Observer with the so-called tirade against Gov. Pinchback was labeled and sent broadcast all over the State from one of the departments. The Gov. never had a better advertisement. The days of political strategy and serfdom has passed, and the Negro can read and think for himself. No more rising to "pints of order."

THE PATH OF DUTY.

In discussing the right of colored representation, and presenting our claims for the recognition due to us in the body politic of this State, we cannot be turned aside by demagoguery, nor the personal abuse of paid hirelings, who are too cowardly, too base, and too low to say a word in behalf of the race. No matter what construction may be placed upon our efforts to protect the interest of our people, we shall endeavour to pursue the straight forward course in the path of duty as colored republicans. We form nine tenths of the party in this State and in consideration of this large majority we are justly entitled to a better representation than we now have in any of the Federal departments of the State. No coercion or intimidation need be used as far as we are concerned, the time for such methods are passed and we have reached the era when our rights must be maintained at all hazards. The colored republicans of the State are desirous of knowing why it is that their representatives are so gravely ignored? and why it is that individuals are so strenuously ostracised whenever they attempt to defend the race? Throughout the State of Louisiana, and the entire South, with but few exceptions it is colored republicans who are called upon to suffer all the brutalities, and all of the outrages entailed upon republicans. In North Louisiana, in Conshatta, up the Red River parishes, through the Florida parishes, the responsibility of organizing the party rests upon colored men. During political campaigns when votes are necessary to elect our candidates, then it is that colored republicans are courted and their votes must be had in the face of all difficulties and dangers to secure success; and when success is achieved should we desire a portion of the fruits of the victory, we are stigmatised as growlers and color lines. Upon looking around us we see the Mint with its one hundred appointments, with seven colored men filling menial positions, and they are paid fifty cents per day less than the white men who are performing the same class of work. Is it possible for us to sit quietly by and see these outrages committed upon our people without raising our voice against them. The Superintendent of the Mint promised that on his return he would increase the colored representation in the Mint, we shall await patiently and insist upon our claim for the 37 appointments claimed by the LOUISIANIAN, or else we shall appeal to our representatives at the head of the Federal Government to create vacancies in the several departments of the Mint, and place men who will work for the upbuilding of the party in this State. In the Sub Treasury the question presents itself with all of its horror: not a single colored man is employed and yet the institution goes by the pharisaical name of republican. The Post Office and Internal Revenue office can certainly stand a little more shade. But when we come down to the Customhouse proper, with its twenty-five night and day colored inspectors, a few colored clerks, and a score of laborers, and ask for a better representation and a colored deputy Collector the New Orleans "Observer" a colored journal and a pretended defender of the race, instead of defending our position insinuates that we are justly treated and have no cause to complain, and instead of discussing the question, comes out with a eulogy upon the Collector, who was not assailed, and a villainous tirade upon Gov. Pinchback one of our most honored and distinguished representatives. But for the calibre of the journal we would reply, we cannot therefore afford to give prominence to, or take notice of a journal which is to serve to say a word in defence of its race. We shall observe closely the movements of the heads of departments, and shall give due credit to those who will by practical results concede to colored republicans a just and fair representation, and shall certainly denounce those who will refuse our claims no matter who they be. The interest of the party demands this, without which there

can be no harmony nor party success.

If the cry of color line is still raised against us, gentlemen we reply that we are treading the path of duty and will continue there in until the rights of colored republicans are respected.

LABOR VS. CAPITAL.

One of the greatest questions which confronts the South is the labor question. It is a problem which if not met by some practical solution, it must eventually entail agricultural and commercial ruin. It is essential to New Orleans especially, because of its great importance, situated as it is upon the greatest commercial highway, it must necessarily be a great centre of trade, and its importance is being considered by other large metropolises, and the natural competition for supremacy makes New Orleans a target for all kind of scandal; and every thing will be resorted to to obstruct its agricultural and commercial facilities. The labor of the South is a peculiar one. Notwithstanding all of the theories, and speculations in connection with this great question, we assert without successful contradiction that nature has decreed, that colored labor is the only labor that can give satisfaction in this section. That labor must be contended and retained. The North and West have found out that it can be successfully utilized in all of their industries, and it is being utilized? To-day we have ten thousand colored laborers from the South successfully employed, in the mines, upon the railroads, and in other industries in the North and West, and the great railroad centers which will soon lead out of New Orleans, travelling all over the country, will be a great source of temptation, to benefit this State of its vitality if the colored labor is not contended. It is very good for our political journals to say: "let them go, they can be replaced by others," but in reality our planters know that if they are forced to go, the State is necessarily ruined, hence this labor must be contended. It must be guaranteed all of its educational, civil, and its political rights. The LOUISIANIAN as the defender of this labor, must call the attention of our business men to the great trouble now before us as far as colored labor is concerned. It is an unfortunate and lamentable spectacle to see the present conflict between labor and capital which threatens to seriously embarrass the commercial relations of this city. Some method must be brought about to prevent the occurrence of these labor strikes which must eventually drive our shipping away to other ports where they will not be detained by these periodical upheavals. Whilst we cannot antagonize capital we must admit that the laborer has some right which the capitalists are bound to respect. By a careful analysis of this matter it will be found that the seeming exorbitant rates exacted by strikers lies in the fact of the uncertainty of employment. The laborer who handles the great cotton staple of this State can only find employment for six or seven months during the year, there being no equalization tariff throughout the year they must earn sufficient during these six or seven months to support themselves and families during the rest of the year. The question to be solved is can the merchant or cotton factors by any process whatever bring about an equalization tariff which will give a reasonable compensation the year round for these men in whose hands are placed the destinies of the city and State? Upon calculation it will be found that six dollars a working day will aggregate four dollars earned per laborer for six months. This is true to a greater or less extent with all of our industries in connection with the cotton trade. Suppose the same number of men who are now employed in handling the staple could be guaranteed regular employment throughout the whole year upon averaged salaries. We find that two dollars and a half per day which

would be an averaged salary would be sixty dollars per month, making seven hundred and twenty dollars per year, a gain of one hundred and forty four dollars. If such a system could be established the laborer would have no just cause to complain, and the merchant, the ship owner and in fact all parties concerned would be free from the serious complications which now confronts us. This seems to be a question worthy of consideration and we submit it to the consideration of all parties concerned. It will guarantee to the laborer permanent support for his family during the whole year, it will secure to the merchant a contented and stable labor, it will put out of existence these associations which are continually menacing the capitalists, and it will place New Orleans upon the highway to success. We trust that the matter be thoroughly investigated and in short we will have a compromise of the serious trouble now upon us.

OUR TRIP TO THIBODAUX.

The excursion to Thibodaux left the Morgan R. R. Station Algiers, on Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. Conductors Rev. William Davis, and Rev. M. B. James were untiring in their efforts in making things comfortable for the excursionists, and they succeeded to the delight of all on board. The ride was a pleasant one. Prominent among the excursionists were the delegates to the District Grand Lodge G. U. O. O. F., as follows: P. C. M., J. B. Gaudet, P. G. M., Wm. A. Halston, G. M. Daniel Holland, G. M. John S. Brooks, M. V. P., A. A. Grimes, P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, P. N. F., B. V. Baranco, P. N. F., Richard Neelins, P. N. F., T. De S. Tucker, P. N. F., H. C. A. Astwood.

The beautiful cane and rice fields were an interesting topic of conversation, interspersed with singing and other amusements. The time passed pleasantly by until the train arrived at Thibodaux at 5 o'clock p. m. The following Committee of Odd Fellows under the lead of Dist. G. M., A. Parnell awaited the delegation and escorted them to the places prepared for their reception where they were royally entertained. Committee Dist. G. M., A. Parnell, P. N. F., J. Le Blanc, P. N. F., J. H. Bailey, P. N. F., Marshal Ricard and others whose names we do not recall. Our lot fell in pleasant places, in company with Bros Gaudet and Tucker, we were escorted to the residence of Bro. LeBlanc. We found Mrs. LeBlanc to be one of the most courteous young ladies we ever met; with the assistance of her pretty-sister Miss Bibb, all was done that could have been done to make our stay pleasant, and happy. Bros. Gaudet and Tucker voted unanimous that we could not have been better entertained, nor more sympathetically cared for anywhere. Every delicacy possible was placed at our disposal. The other members of the delegation made the same report. After partaking of a delicious supper, we were summoned to the Odd Fellows Hall to begin the labors of the evening. The meeting was called to order by Dist. G. M., A. Parnell who, after appropriate remarks eulogistic of our late Grand Master E. J. Holmes, ordered the roll call. A quorum being present the regular routine business was transacted, and the body proceeded to elect its officers for the next ensuing year as follows:

The following named brethren were elected Officers of the District Lodge, for the ensuing term of one year, commencing on the First Tuesday of January 1882, to-wit: Past Grand Master, J. B. Gaudet of Orleans, District Master; Past Noble Father, Anatole Panelle, Thibodaux, Deputy District Master; Past Noble Father H. C. A. Astwood, Orleans, District and Corresponding Secretary; Past Grand Master Daniel Holland, Orleans, District Treasury; Past Grand Master John J. Brooks, Orleans, District Chaplain; Past Noble Father J. W. Byrns, Orleans, District Warden; Past Noble Father A. G. Jones, Napoleonville District Guardian; Past Noble Father B. J. Haukin, Bayou Boeuf District Marshal; Past Noble Father Arthur H. Colwell, Baton Rouge, As-

sistant Secretary; M. V. P., A. A. Gains, D. D. Master, to fill unexpired term. P. W. G. M., W. A. Halston, Chairman, Committee on Appeals, vice P. N. F., R. L. Desdunes, resigned. P. N. F., Richard Neelins, to fill vacancy on Appeal Committee, occasion by promotion Bro. Halston.

Executive Committee ensuing term—J. B. Gaudet, Ex-Officio Chairman; H. C. A. Astwood, Ex-Officio Secretary; A. A. Gains, L. D. Thompson, B. V. Baranco, members.

The District Master was authorized to announce the other Committees.

The following committee on condolences were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, in connection with late District G. M., E. J. Holmes, to be published in the Weekly LOUISIANIAN, and a copy forwarded to the family.

H. C. A. Astwood, Chairman.
JOS. LEBLANC,
ARTHUR H. COLWELL,
WM. A. HALSTON,
J. H. BELLLEY.

After the transaction of important business and the obligation and installation of the officers elect, the Lodge adjourned to meet at Baton Rouge on the Second Tuesday in January 1882. The next day being Sunday the delegation spent a pleasant time visiting the churches. At the M. E. Church it was pleasant to see the kind reception given to brother Davis by the pastor Rev. Scott Chin and the entire membership of the church. Brother Davis after preaching at the A. M. E. Church, during the day conducted the sacramental services and administered the Lord's supper to a large number of communicants at the M. E. Church at night. At the A. M. E. Church under the pastoral charge of the able pastor W. W. Hunter, services were held during the entire day, brothers Malone, Franklin James, and several others ministers from the city officiating, a very large collection was taken up. It is astonishing to see the interest taken in the condition of President Garfield by the colored people of this section. Whilst at brother LeBlanc, in company with brothers Gaudet, Tucker, Colwell, Halston and Baranco, a little incident occurred worthy of note.

WHAT TO BE DONE WITH GITEAU.

A colored man sitting quietly by, introduced himself as Albert Conway, and enquired very seriously how was the President? We replied that he was something better. Question.—Do you think he will die. Answer.—It don't look so from present indications. Question.—Well, what's to be done with Pico? Answer.—If the President dies he'll be hung or lynched, if he lives he will be imprisoned for about ten years we guess. Question.—Is that all? my Lord date just like going to church. I would just like to have the handling of that man. We inquired, well Mr. Conway what would you do? "Well, let me tell you what I would do. I'd go down to the blacksmith's shop and order six chains with long dogs, three long and three short chains. One to go around each ankle, and one around his neck, and three around his body from his shoulders down, and pin him to the ground face up. I would buy six cords of dry pine knots, and saturate them with eight cans of kerosene oil, I would buy one half barrel of tar and three demijohns of turpentine, which I would pass over his body from time to time; I'd pile the wood over and around him and with my carver knife in my hand I would set fire, and every time I'd poured tar and turpentine over him, I would stab him all over to let it in, I would have by a pot with melted lead, and every time he'd boller I'd give him some lead for gravy and the last wood I'd light, would be that right over his head, and stand right there until he burned to ashes; and then I would take the ashes and throw them all about, and before I got through with him he would smell b-l and d-n-a—lion right here on earth, and that's what I'd do with Pico." He said it with a gusto and nonchalance that would characterize a Spanish Night of the type of Don Quixote. He prided himself of having been born in Washington about five squares from where

the President was shot. That he married Rachel Lee, the wife of John Lee, brother to Gen. Lee, and his daughter's name was Patsy Lee. This is a fair specimen of the average country colored man of this section against Giteau for his fiendish act. Judging from this it would not be a very healthy climate for him to live in. Sunday passed off pleasantly, the good people of Thibodaux doing everything in their power to make us happy. It is a visit never to be forgotten, and Thibodaux will linger upon the memories of the delegation with many pleasant reminiscences.

AN HOUR WITH JUDGE BEATTIE.

In company with brothers Gaudet and Tucker, we called at the residence of Judge Beattie. We found the Judge hard at work upon his French claims report. He gave us a hearty welcome, and spoke freely on the situation. He deplored the unfortunate condition of the President, but he believed that he would ultimately recover, especially if he could be successfully removed from the White House. Nothing could be done at present whilst the President was in his present unfortunate condition. He regarded the manly position taken by Gen. Arthur to be worthy of commendation, and in any event he would get the sympathy and support of the entire country. He indorsed the fight of the LOUISIANIAN and the manly stand it had taken for colored representation, stating that colored Republicans were the bone and sinew of the party, without them there would be no party at all, and the leader who did not recognize this did not have the sagacity to be, and ought not to be a leader. He repudiated the attack on Gov. Pinchback and predicted that it would be frowned down by every true republican throughout the State, instead of having the effect of injuring the Gov. it would make him stronger with his party. He said that he would be in the city soon, and would make arrangements to call the State Central Committee and shape the future policy to be pursued, and as soon as the President was sufficiently recovered to attend to the duties of his office, he would go to Washington. The Judge thinks that the Mahone movement will be a success and the turning point in the prosperity of the South. Our interview was pleasant and instructive. We left the Judge highly pleased, and at 1 o'clock A. M. Monday, we were on our way to the city where we arrived at 6 o'clock A. M., having enjoyed one of the pleasantest trips imaginable.

We credited our colored friends with one appointment too many in the Customs Department. The detailed laborer Mr. Danny in the record room, called upon us, and stated that whilst he had nothing to say against our fight he did not want to be classed as a colored man he was not colored. As an act of justice to Mr. Danny, and for the information of our friends we withdrew the unpleasant stigma, and state that we have been misinformed. Mr. Danny says he is not a colored man. One more place taken from us by a mistake, and how many other such places are accredited to us the Lord only knows.

Lieutenant Flipper is being unjustly dealt with; he should have a white man's chance and not condemned before his trial comes off. We shall hold him to be innocent until he is tried and found guilty; and then we will only think of him as we do of white men who are committing like crimes daily. From present indications and the conflicting statements it looks very much like a job. The amt. has dwindled down from thousands to a few hundred dollars, and it looks very much as if it will dwindle down to nothing. The race demands for Lieut. Flipper a fair and impartial trial.

Thursday last in several of the States was a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the recovery of the President. This faithful reliance upon Christ will do more for the recovery of the President than all of the doctors in Christendom.

We were pleased to meet Congressman Darrell this morning having recovered sufficiently from his fall to reach the city. The Dr. recommends very highly and indorses the position taken by the LOUISIANIAN for colored representation. The Dr. says colored Republicans are not only entitled to recognition but he intends in connection with Gov. Kellogg to see that they are fairly represented, which is not the case at present. Where is the "Trimmer?"

The Internal Revenue Office again heard from. Collector Marks has appointed Mr. Louis Lefort of Ascension Parish to the responsible position of store keeper at Bovaris Distillery. Mr. Lefort is an influential colored man of his parish. The recommendation came from Congressman Darrell. Another step in the right direction for which we commend Judge Marks. It is a \$1400. position.

The celebration at the Oakland Riding Park on the 22d inst will be one of the grandest affairs given here. Gen. Elliott will give one of his best public efforts on that occasion. The masses should turn out to hear the great orator from the Palmetto State.

The Grand Council C. M. P. U. elected its officers last night as follows:—J. M. Vance, President; J. B. Rooker, Vice-President; O. P. Fernandez, Secretary; Felix Antoine, Manager; James Johnson, Marshal. Mr. Vance is an energetic young man who will no doubt succeed in building up the organization.

The following Agents have been duly authorized and added to our list: Miss Lizzie Lightfoot, City; Miss Oceana Flowers, Algiers; Mr. A. Parnell, Thibodaux; Mr. J. H. Bailey, Thibodaux; Mr. A. H. Colwell, East and West Baton Rouge; Mr. B. V. Baranco, East and West Baton Rouge.

The first number of the Golden Epoch of Helena, Arkansas, reached us during the week. Mr. Geo. H. Stewart, Editor and Proprietor. The Epoch has a beautiful topographical appearance and a promising salutory. We welcome it to the journalistic fraternity and wish it success. We gladly place it upon our exchange list.

We are in receipt of a communication from the American Exchange in Europe soliciting the LOUISIANIAN for its files, with address enclosed for one year. We gladly forward the LOUISIANIAN to the Exchange for the benefit of travelers and residents. Headquarters 449 Strand, N. C., 3, Adelaide St., Charing Cross, London.

We publish in our columns Edison's Instantaneous Guide to the Piano or Organ. This valuable book should be in the possession of all of our young ladies and young men. An active canvass should begin for this indispensable music instructor. It will not only be useful but remunerative.

One of our principal man took sick on Thursday last, the foreman not being able to replace him in time, we could not go to press before Saturday evening. Being a circumstance over which we had no control, we solicit the indulgence of our patrons.

A letter from our friend Posey of Pattersonville accompanied by a money order, informs us of the ill health of Mr. W. B. Smith of Franklin, and the burning of the large saw mill in Pattersonville. Too late for particulars.

Our Agents M. J. Semmes and G. W. Wells were heard from on going to press. They are doing a good work.

We clip with pleasure the following from the Marksville Review Aug. 13. Miss Thoroughgood is one of our young ladies who has had the nerve to brave the difficulties that a young lady must encounter away from home, and become an educator of her race. Miss Thoroughgood reflects credit upon herself and friends and we compliment her upon her success.

On Wednesday last the examination and exhibition of the colored school taught by Miss M. A. Thoroughgood took place. There were fifty-five pupils in attendance. They were examined by the Parish Superintendent, and showed that their teacher had been attentive to her duties. The examination closed about half past 2 P. M., when a recess was given for dinner, for which ample provision had been made by contributions from the parents, consisting of cakes, pies &c. in great number, and the substantial. About two hundred

three persons were present, attentive listeners to the exercises. The children went through the exercises of the exhibition very well indeed, considering the fact that almost without exception they speak English imperfectly, French being their language. Yesterday, Friday, the examination and exhibition exercises of Miss J. J. Isabelle took place. It was largely attended. We have not space on going to press to more than refer to it. We must add that it is both gratifying and encouraging to be able to record the fact that the colored people of the Parish are taking great interest in the cause of education. They manifest more interest, indeed, than do their white neighbors.

All the Republican party can ask is the restoration of the world be assassinated President to health, and to the active performance of the duties of his office; and the people's candidate—James A. Garfield—challenges the world of opposing parties.—Ohio Falls Express.

Our Democratic brethren are loud in their declarations that the outlook for Democracy in both Virginia and New York is most encouraging. Where ignorance is blis it is folly to be wise, is an old and true adage. No more suitable application has lately fallen beneath the eyes of the careful reader and observer of the political times than this.—Ex.

The great powers of the Republican party are alive, and the selfish claims of office-holders who seek to defame all that does not buckle to their immediate plans, must become second in all that dictates the future of the great Republican party. Principles, not individuals, must be the way-marks and incentives that guide the future of so great a nation as the United States.—Ex.

A little more than a hundred years ago, Rev. Highland Garrett's grandfather was taken prisoner in Liberia, and sold into slavery in this country. In a short time Rev. Henry Highland Garrett will leave for Africa to represent this country as minister resident. Time changes all things.—Louisville Bulletin.

Although we feel keenly the disgrace which has befallen Lieutenant Flipper, we cannot see that this is any greater crime than is every day being committed by young men of other races. The colored people are not at all disgraced by it; that other people have been. However it should be a warning to our young men to hold their honor sacred.—Huntsville Gazette.

The admission of three colored children in a Philadelphia public school may be considered the first break in the color line that has always existed in the Quaker State. Notwithstanding the gnash of the Northern press and the Northern people over the "poor negro," they have unmercifully ostracized him and unceremoniously allowed him into what they consider his peculiar place. The three children that were admitted were well treated by their little school-mates, but at the same time they made no effort to thrust themselves among their new companions. We have yet to see how the experiment will work, for a moiety of the people of the North are undoubtedly in favor of separate schools.

The Mississippi Democratic State committee has issued a formal address in which it says that the triumph of the Greenback-Republican party in that State will mean the triumph of Republicanism pure and simple.

If Flipper is guilty of the charges preferred, he is only following in the tracks of white men.—Bulletin.

MORGAN CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

Morgan City, La., Sept. 7th, 1881.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN: DEAR SIR.—Your paper reaches us regularly and although printed on a "hard press," as I am told, it is always on time and never misses us an issue in this richly blessed portion of "the sugar bowl," with a soil, whose richness would give Longfellow to leave, with landscapes to produce flowers that shone like might every. The same grand and magnificent scenery that burst upon the view of that charming and love-lorn Evangelist, when he ascended the Teche in all its ancient beauty, are yet left, age grown and weather worn, a mere wreck of dead past upon its shores, from which we are happily rescued. In our toils and struggles among the cane and the corn, we are not too busy to read of events and scrutinize the course of yours, which is now pre-eminently the fore-runner and exponent of true Republican principles.

In watching events and the change of popular feeling the LOUISIANIAN has kept abreast with these events and changes holding special guard over the interest of her people and their interest, defending them against foes without, and pretended friends within. "De terra illis egressus assur et ad eandem via fas."

For years, the LOUISIANIAN has been the only paper in this State who went from

the land of injustice and builded for right, and its course has been quite consistent and the various changes that have taken place since the bloody chaos and bloodless Ruby-con was crossed in our midst and we are afforded a newer light reflected by a richer and more brilliant jewel than a Pinchback. The circulation of your paper is no general throughout St. Mary that your course is well understood and approved by the masses, because it asks and contends for justice to the people who constitute the body of the Republican party of the South and this State particularly. There are men who live best and thrive and fatten in the mire bogs and filth of the dead past "with malice toward" all and charity for none. But we live in an age of progress and in our march onward to the higher spheres of life we want leaders of experience and progressive turn of mind "with malice toward none and charity to all" and we will build up a party of strength, power and influence in Louisiana. Just on the eve of what seemed a good and successful effort of the LOUISIANIAN, the "Observer," after having been forced to side with the LOUISIANIAN, failing to press forward in defense of the colored people, returns upon its wallow and under pretence of defending an individual, pours out an uncalculated, violent and villainous attack upon Gov. Pinchback who is absent and has been for several months past, a man who is as responsible an agent, perhaps, of the article complained of as any other absent citizen of the State.

It would be well to recollect that no man stood and to day stands higher in the estimation of the colored people of the country than P. B. S. Pinchback. Several conventions of his people having unanimously endorsed him for United States Senator, 1872-1874 and 1876, and was elected in 1872, but how kept of it seat, and a Democrat put in, is too well known to the people of this State and would have been re-elected in 1876, but for causes omitted by his slanderer. The attack of the "Observer," one bearing the semblance of deeply rooted malice, and time alone will right the wrongs so unjustly heaped upon his head, which has often fallen harmless at his feet, while his towering mind leads on the cause of justice for his race and the bestowal of that courtesy and privilege for which the LOUISIANIAN has been battling. "True to the law of right, as warmly prone to grant another's as to maintain his own; it is to him the young men look as their leader and the champion of their cause," "who could not change with the changing hour, the selfsame man in peril and in power." Yes, and we all hail him a Godspeed in the course now pursued by your paper. We have been too long, and we want our rights, nothing more and nothing less.

We rejoice to be reminded that you initiated and championed every cause for the elevation of our people, the News-paper convention, our University with its ten thousand per annum, and now a representative convention of colored men to look after our interests on the national administration, for it is only through representative capacity and business relation will the chain of prejudice both from Democrats and Republicans be broken.

Let the truth be but half told and prejudice is as great from the one as the other, and would be strongly shown but for necessity of forbearance.

In the National convention of Representatives of colored men; it may would name Hons., W. F. Posey, W. B. Smith, W. C. Gary, J. F. Patten, A. B. Davis and E. M. Jackson who would well represent our people, provided our illustrious ex-clerk of Court G. R. Newman was attached to the delegation to make up in pluck and courage and fiery headliness.

Yours, —In hoc signo mea pax.

The following Preamble, and Resolutions explain the position taken July 1st, in answer to a card that appeared in the LOUISIANIAN of Saturday of September 3rd, 1881, and signed by one C. M. Ferrand:

"PREAMBLE."

WHEREAS, We the members of the YOUNG VETERANS B. M. A. Association of 1862 to 65 viewing the lamentable condition of the above named Association, and

WHEREAS, Relieving from the late Administration that it is impossible for prosperity and success under the present Administration, and

WHEREAS, Said Administration is not in consonance with the views of the majority of the members of the Association, and

WHEREAS, The said Administration utterly refused to treat on fair and equitable terms in order to bring peace and harmony, and

WHEREAS, Our only aim is peace and harmony, and the payment of all just and honorable debts contracted as per article of the Constitution. Therefore be it Resolved, Deploring much this our serious in the premises, we hereby from and after August 7th 1881, withdraw our aid and support from the Association named YOUNG VETERANS B. M. A. Association of 1862 to 65.

Resolved, That for our protection and self interest we will proceed from and after the day named in the above resolution to organize a Benevolent Mutual Aid Association to be named hereafter "Friends of Louisiana." Be it

Resolved, That the purpose of said Association shall be to take care of the sick and bury their dead and furnish assistance to families of our members.

Resolved, That the first meeting for the organization shall take place August 11th, 1881 at Turner's Hall on Derbigny street.

Resolved, That we will hold out no extraordinary inducement nor pursue any member of the YOUNG VETERANS B. M. A. of 1862 to 65 to join said Association but let them use their own discretion in the matter.

Resolved, That we deplore our action in the matter and justly claim, truthfully assert that mal administration and incompetent and neglectful officers are wholly responsible for the sad condition of affairs.

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of Divine Providence in the loss of ten members in the last year yet the expenses of the Association by a strict adherence to their duties could have saved the Association many a dollar that have been lost in the last year though the neglect of officers failing to attend to their constitutional duties.

Resolved, That we do most emphatically deny the charge and hurl it back in the teeth of any party or parties that it is false that any object is for the none payment of the legal debts contracted by the Association.

Resolved, That we regard the debts as legal and would have willingly gave our support and aid for the payment of said debts under an Administration that was not imbued with partisan motives.

Resolved, That the vindictive spleen and animosity that has characterized the late Administration promised us there is no guarantee for peace, harmony and success in the future.

Resolved, That previous to the late election we asked that an amicable adjustment of the difference then be healed in order that peace and harmony might prevail upon our banners said was met with scoffs and jeers from the followers of the present Administration, setting forth conclusively they wanted no honorable adjustment on no terms, disorder being their theme.

Resolved, That we claim that we have only acted as predicted relative to the location and warned our members that such a change would happen, should a change not take place in the presidency and that we have only carried out to effect our previous assertion in the matter.

Resolved, That this shall take effect from and after August 7th, 1881.

Adopted and signed by the following named members present:

H. STEELE, R. ST. AMAND, J. W. WILLIAMS, R. BAZILE, MEDARD POORE, W. H. HARDEN, J. W. MANADE, G. J. BAPTIST, L. J. LEVASSEUR, B. J. BAPTIST, W. B. SMITH, J. S. EDWARDS, C. M. FERRAND, A. Z. LEWIS, E. O. MOSS, G. GREEN, ANATOLE JEAN, WADE HAMPTON, BAPTIST FERNANDEZ, A. BUSE, ANTOINE TONEY, JNO. TERRILL, H. S. BAXTER.

A true copy signed: H. C. HOWARD, Temporary Secretary. CHAS. MIDDLETON, Tem. President.

(Communicated.) In Fraternal Remembrance of our Bro. E. J. HOLMES. Who Departed this Life at his Late Residence in New Orleans June 25th, 1881.

To the Worthy Matron, Patron, and Members of Esther Chapter No. 1 Order of Eastern Star, your Committee appointed to Draft Suitable Resolutions upon the Death of Bro. E. J. Holmes, Beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS, Our Grand Master Above has seen Best in the Dispensation of his providence to Call from Among Us Our Whole-Souled and Worthy Beloved Brother, We feel that it would be Unbecoming in us to Mourne, knowing that whatever he doeth is right and while we meekly bow to the Chastening rod we can but Mourne his loss. He was wise in the Councils of this Body, Enlightened in the Administration of his Office, Earnest and Forebible in Debate, Quiet and Sociable in Disposition, and loved the principles of the Order. As an evidence of the high regard Entertained for Our Brother by the Members of the Chapter, he was chosen to Discharge the Duties of the Important Office of Secretary for the present year. Be it

Resolved, That in the Death of our Brother, Esther Chapter Sustains a loss that will be long felt.

Resolved, That we Tender the bereaved Wife and family the warmest Sympathies of Our Hearts in this Truly Sad Affliction.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be placed upon the records of the Chapter, and a Copy of the same be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, Also that a copy be sent to the LOUISIANIAN for publication.

Respectfully Submitted, Committee—J. Ballard Fierston, A. A. Williams, E. J. Webb.

ANTHEM.

What sounds of grief in sadness, Tell A Brother's Earthly doom, No more in life's fair scenes to dwell—A Tenant of the Tomb! No more the Friendly hand now pressed, No gently whispered word, He finds a long unbroken rest Where rules his heavenly lord. All Earthly Joys and Sorrows o'er, Each changing hope or fear, He sees the light of that fair shore Without a Sign or Tear. Then bring to him whose holy care That better Temple forms, Our wish that all may gather there Beyond life's coming Storms.

Local.

Who is "Lantern Jaw?" Some one is honey-moon struck! Boil'em white, plumage too gay, c-lors too loud.

Why is there so much shopping on Canal St?

One of the gallant knights has got a "Bee" in his bonnet.

Get thee back, Trimmer, all honorable men despise your fawning.

Gen. W. L. McMillen, Post Master, returned to the city on the 3rd inst.

When the Trimmers are all "smoked out" there will be howling in the wilderness!

Messrs. Thomas Collins and Wm. Abell arrived from Cincinnati during the week.

Mr. Joseph Castine, night Inspector of Customs, is up from Quarantine Station.

"The Plumed Knights" are very popular in the social circles of the Lower District.

Louisiana's celebrated runner "Hindoo" got badly beaten in the great Louisiana State Race last week.

Gen. A. S. Badger, Collector of Customs, arrived in the city during the week, from his summer tour of the Western and New England States.

The lady school teachers who have been away during vacation, are all home again. The Public Schools of the city will re-open on Monday, 26th inst.

Prof. A. P. Williams has returned to the city, looking much improved in health, after a sojourn of two weeks in St. Helena parish where he has been on a visit to his father.

Governor Pinchback and family arrived at the Hoffman House, New York city, from Hartford, Conn., on Sept. 3d. They will remain there until September 18th, when they will leave for home.

The "Pinafore Lancers," "Continents," and the "Varieties" will be the fashionable dances at all private soirees and select entertainments during the coming winter season. The old fashioned quadrille will be discarded in the Social Circles.

"Dame Rumor" is at it again, and says, that several of the young lady teachers will present their resignations to the Board at its next meeting. Young men, who seem to have nothing else to do have influenced them to retire from the school-room, and now the paternal roof has no rest from the sewing-machines.

Last Tuesday evening, 6th inst., a select party of ladies and gentlemen whiled away the happy hours of a pleasant evening at the residence of Mr. Hewlett on Rampart street. Several musical amateurs being present, the company was treated to a "Musical." Prof. Maurice Donblet, violinist, accompanied by a young lady at the piano, executed some very fine selections. Several ladies performed on the piano and sang. After the "musicals" the company engaged in a "hop." The "Pinafore Lancers" and "Varieties" were danced. Several young men from up town were present and report that they had an immense time in the cultured society of the young ladies down-town.

The "Primrose" are still on the war path. May we be permitted to enquire the cause?

Postmaster McMillen is again at his post after rustication five weeks in New York.

Our people are waiting for "Old Probs" to herald the approach of rain.

The strike still continues. Business in the Customhouse is dull.

The dust on Canal street is almost unbearable.

We note with pleasure the recovery of Madame Frank, the mother of Miss Lena Motyner, from her recent severe attack of malarial fever.

The official knife of the Customhouse has returned. Oh! Caesar, what knifing took place during the week.

We are pleased to note the arrival of Messrs. Charles H. Merritt and Thomas Collins from Cincinnati, Ohio, where they have been rusticated during the summer.

Good breeding carries along with it a dignity that will command respect, and when men become offended at the remarks of others, they should seek redress from the proper source. Not clandestinely speak of others during their absence.

Ex-Congressman Elliott was elected an honorary member of the American Club at its last regular meeting held Wednesday night. They will give the General a spread at their Club rooms on the eve of his departure for home at the end of the present month.

The lecture of Gen. Elliott next Wednesday evening at the Central Church, promises to be largely attended. Many of our prominent officials will be present. Several hundred tickets have already been sold. Therefore, go early to get an eligible seat.

Rev. A. S. Jackson, of Mississippi, will preach at the Free Mission Baptist Church on Common street, on Sunday. Mr. Jackson is a graduate of one of the universities of his State, and has been principal of the Jackson School of Mississippi.

Invitation committees ought and should act discreetly if they would have the character forming their guests; be just that they should socially; but it is shamefully in bad taste to discriminate against those who may possess the requisite good character, and to whose personal appearance no objections could be urged, only that they are (what some "committees" call "Democrats.")

Some of our young men seems to be in social and political obscurity; unless a social controversy arises between (Clubs) then they come forward as they think with dazzling lights, though borrowed. Their lights must become obscure and rapidly sink into nothingness. But we will watch them from this point, and see if they are the great syndics by which all controversies are to be adjusted. Some men have the falling sickness, others have a prevailing weakness, that is to exhibit what he don't know, or point to some excellencies that they do not possess.

DIED.—On Wednesday, 1st inst., Mrs. LUCRETIA MILES, grand mother of Mrs. Lucretia H. Saffold.

Our dear friend has gone to her happy home. Where the angels of merriment unceasingly roll, And the Love of the Lord is the feast of the soul.

MASONIC AND SOCIETY NEWS.

BY W. JOHN DELACY.

The Extension given by the Pride of Louisiana Lodge No. 1529, G. U. O. of O. F., for Pass Christian was a grand success.

A Promenade Concert and Ball will be given by the Pickwick Brass Band, for the benefit of their relief fund on Saturday October 1st, 1881.

The Lecture at Central Church by Gen. R. B. Elliott, under the auspices of the American Club will come off on the 14th instant. Come one! Come all!

The Rising Sons of Liberty Benevolent Association and their friends will give a joint Extension to Baton Rouge by the N. O. and P. R. R. on Saturday September 24th.

The L'avenir Mutual Benevolent Association will celebrate their 3d Anniversary on Monday the 12 inst by a solemn High Mass at the St Louis Cathedral at 8 o'clock a. m., and a Picnic at Magnolia Garden.

Our Scotch Rite Brethren will please accept our apologies for the mistake in giving credit last week as to the number of their Lodges, they are Ten instead of Four, with a membership of over 500. Two Princes of Rose Croix Chapters, One Council of Kadoh, and—Supreme Grand Council.

From Refreshment to Labor The cooler season with its longer evenings, have returned, after a summer of almost unprecedented heat, and with the refreshing coolness the gavel again sounds in the East, calling the Craft to labor.

The season of labor has come, and already the Craftsmen in all parts of the Jurisdiction are at their places with tools in hand. New applicants for the mysteries of the institution are at the portals knocking for admission, and others are in the way. Shall they be admitted? Committees shall investigate, and we hope to do their work thoroughly, and all the Members too, we trust, will look to it that none may be admitted but good, true men, who will come to us with clean hands and pure hearts, desiring the true light and wishing to be serviceable to their fellowmen.

But other things there will be to do than initiating, passing and raising candidates. Is to look after its poor, distressed brethren, and the widows and orphans of our deceased brethren, we should expect to accomplish something each year worthy of our professions. The work before us this winter shall advance, is to look after our poor brethren who are worthy, but fallen into the decay of age after long life of toil, and perhaps a struggle with adversity which has swept away the fortune they had accumulated. We no doubt have such aged Masons in our midst, who need our counsel, aid and cheerful words to make their brief stay with us a pleasant one in life's

decline. Oh! let us remember them, and be it a part of our work this cold winter to see that such are visited often and cared for.

And how many widows there are whose husbands, when with us, were ornaments of the Craft—widows who love the MASONIC ORDER, because their departed companions loved it and always spoke of it in high terms as a charitable institution.

And as our GRAND LODGE is soon to meet, shall we not at its session take some measure to institute such a work of charity as has never yet been attempted in Louisiana? Shall we not organize our forces and raise a relief association and a charity fund which shall be used in behalf of poor widows and their orphan children as their circumstances may demand. We do not want to build Masonic schools, nor raise endowments funds for schools—to be controlled by the Craft of Louisiana, our facilities for free education dispenses with the need of Masonic tuition; but there is need that we raise a fund for the help of deserving families, which need our aid in order that children may attend the good schools we already have. Now the question is shall we do the work? Who will second our motion for a Charity Fund and RELIEF LODGE in LOUISIANA?

If it is not a state movement inaugurated and fostered by the GRAND LODGE, let it at least be done in a smaller way by our individual Lodges, and let it be a work we do at once. So mote it be.

GRAND

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION

In commemoration of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, September 22, 1863, whereby four millions of colored people were converted from bondmen into freedmen.

THE FIRST GRAND CELEBRATION OF THIS IMPORTANT AND EVENTFUL EPOCH WILL BE CELEBRATED AT THE

OAKLAND RIDING PARK,

SEPT. 22,

Under the Auspices of the following Special Committee:

COMMITTEE.

C. I. DOWDEN, Chairman,

FRANK ENGLISH, ARCHIE COLEMAN, E. KING, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, R. C. JOHNSON, A. O. JAMET, RUFUS RUSSELL, J. E. BUMERY, J. B. GAUDET, ARISTIDE DEJOIE, WILLIAM COLEMAN, J. M. VANCE, J. D. KENNEDY, C. F. LADD, HARVEY SMITH.

GEN. R. B. ELLIOTT WILL BE THE ORATOR OF THE DAY. SPEECHES WILL BE DELIVERED BY JUDGE DUMONT, WM. M. BURWELL, AND OTHER PROMINENT GENTLEMEN.

A BASE BALL MATCH will be played between Four Crack Clubs: viz, PICKWICKS, DEXTERS, ETNAS, and BOSTONS, two prizes of \$10.00 each will be contested for. The game will begin at 3 o'clock P. M. Speaking at 5 o'clock P. M. Dancing from 7 o'clock P. M., to 12 P. M.

MUSIC BY THE CELEBRATED EXCELSIOR BRASS BAND.

Price of Tickets, 25 Cents.

C. I. DOWDEN, President.

H. C. C. ASTWOOD, Secretary.

Sept 20.

THE LATEST AND MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION!

EDISON'S INSTANTANEOUS GUIDE

TO THE

PIANO or ORGAN

By which any Child of Person can play any of the Popular Airs at once without STUDY. PREVIOUS PRACTICE, or even Musical Talent. The Company will FORFEIT \$1,000 if any Child ten years old fails to play ANY ONE of our Popular Tunes on the PIANO ORGAN after receiving the Music and Instructions, provided said child can count, with the figures before it, from 1 to 100 correctly.

7 Pieces of Music, with Instructions, Mailed to any address on receipt of \$1.00. Enclose one cent postage stamp for Catalogue of Tunes. Agents wanted in every State and County in the Union.

Edison Music Co., 215 & 217 Walnut Street, Philada., Pa. Sept 10th.

CIRCULAR.

The fall term of Straight University will open October 4th, 1881. We now have a large and convenient boarding hall ready for occupation the first of the term.

Parents living outside of the city have, heretofore, been unwilling to send their daughters to New Orleans and have thus subjected to the evil influences of the city.

Some Hall will be opened in October for girls only. Parents can send their daughters to us with the full assurance that they will be under the faithful supervision of a Christian preceptress, and that they will be shielded from the evil influences of a great city. Girls will be expected to work one hour per day, so as to make the low rate charged for board possible.

The cost of board, washing, fuel and light will be \$11.00 per month; tuition \$1.00 per month.

Students should enter at the beginning of the term to secure rooms, and be assigned to classes beginning new studies. For information address,

J. M. McPHERSON, Principal Straight University, N. O. La.

LECTURE.

Ex-Congressman ROBERT B. ELLIOTT,

of South Carolina will lecture under the auspices of the AMERICAN CLUB, on Wednesday, September 14th, at CENTRAL CHURCH, corner of Gasquet and Liberty Sts., at 8 o'clock p. m.

SUBJECT: "THE PARAMOUNT necessity of education FOR THE PRESERVATION OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS."

Admission.....25.

aug 27

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Cal

lope street depot:

DEPART:

Express No. 1.....7:45 a. m.

Mail No. 3.....11:35 a. m.

Mixed No. 9.....2:30 p. m.

ARRIVE:

Mail No. 2.....7:15 a. m.

Express No. 4.....11:35 a. m.

Mixed No. 10.....8:45 p. m.

No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily; Nos. 9 and 10 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Improved sleeping and reclining chairs to Chattanooga daily, without change.

Tickets for sale, berth secured and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON Agent.

J. W. COLEMAN, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Ag't.

S. E. CARY, Gen'l. Pass. Ag't.

G. E. GIBARDE,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Feb. 2, 1881.

THE INTER-OCEAN.
CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, \$1.15.
Semi-Weekly, \$2.50.
Daily, \$10.00.

1. NEWS-GETTING.

EDITORIAL ABILITY.

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper.

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in

Chicago.

The LODES DEPARTMENT in which is pub-

lished the latest news of the secret orders,

is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday

and contains a compendium of the news of

the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Is added to this edition of the paper

and is very highly spoken of by the School

Authorities and Teachers. It is in-

terested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Has the largest circulation of any political

newspaper in the United States. It is a

paper for the people and costs only

\$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL

DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as

valuable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP."

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting fea-

tures.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERA-

RY, AND FAMILY

NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the

INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor ex-

pense to keep it fully abreast of the times

in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUB-

SCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,

Chicago.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE

NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

M. V. P. E. J. Holmes, New Orleans.

District-Master; P. N. F. Anstole, New

Orleans; D. D. M. P. G. M. J.

E. Gaudet, New Orleans; District and

Cor. Secretary; P. G. M. Daniel Holland

New Orleans; Dist. Treasurer; P. N. F.

James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine; Dist. Chap-

lain; P. N. F. J. W. Burns, New Orleans;

1st Warden; P. N. F. A. G. Jones, Napo-

leville; Dist. Guardian; P. N. F. B. J.

Hankin, Bayou Bouff, Dist. Marshal.

Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes,

Ex-Officio Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Sec-

retary; M. V. P. George C. Mason, New

Orleans; P. N. F. E. C. Astwood,

New Orleans; P. N. F. B. V. Baranco,

Baton Rouge.

Committee on Appeals—P. N. F. R. L.

Desdunes, Chairman, New Orleans; P. W. G.

M. W. A. Halston, New Orleans; P. G. M.

M. A. A. Goin, New Orleans; P. N. F.

D. Brown, Algiers; P. N. F. Junius R.

Lewis, Shreveport.

Committee on Grievances—P. G. M.

McC. Campfield, Chairman, New Orleans;

P. G. M. Graham Fell, New Orleans;

P. N. F. Thomas J. Hill, New Orleans;

P. N. F. Joseph LeBlanc, Thibodaux;

P. N. F. J. H. Bailey, Napoleonville.

Committee on Widows and Orphans and

Charity—E. N. F. W. A. Davis, Chairman,

Thibodaux; P. N. F. W. A. James, Bayou

Laurel; P. N. F. H. H. Steele, New

Orleans; P. N. F. J. W. Burns, New Or-

leans; P. N. F. C. J. Thomas, New Or-

leans.

Committee on Insurance—M. V. P. L.

D. Thompson, New Orleans, Chairman.

Secretary; M. V. P. E. C. Astwood,

New Orleans; P. N. F. B. V. Baranco,

Baton Rouge.

Committee on Finance and Auditing—

P. G. M. Chas. E. Wilson, Chairman;

New Orleans; P. N. F. Chas. A. Rox-

borough, Plaquemine; P. N. F. Arthur

H. Colwell, Baton Rouge.

All communications in connection

with this Lodge should be ad-

ressed to the Secretary, Perrier

street near Napoleon Avenue, New

Orleans, Louisiana.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it

have not already arrived, when some-

thing must be done to preserve health

and prevent some forms of fever that

depend on blood poisoning. The follow-

ing is a very good disinfectant: Take

three pounds of copers and dissolve it

in four gallons of water and then

add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (con-

vert's No. 6 is as good as any) and the

mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a

foul privy vault. The operation of dis-

infection should be repeated every week

or two. Lime should not be thrown in

privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, how-

ever, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens,

open drains, yards, stables and alleys—

ways that give off bad odors, use freshly

slaked lime, plaster of Paris, copers

sprinkled about. See to it that your lot

is well drained and that no kitchen slop

stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults

from overflowing. Whitewash un-

dermined sheds, privy vaults, fences and

you will soon perceive that you are doing

a good sanitary work.

THE BEST PAPER TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

86th YEA.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The Scientific American is a large First-

Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages

printed in the most beautiful style, profes-

sionally illustrated with splendid engravings,

presenting the newest inventions and the

most recent advances in Arts and Sciences,

including New and Interesting Facts in Ag-

riculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health,

Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural

History, Geography, Astronomy. The most

valuable practical papers, by eminent

writers in all departments of Science, will

be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, \$3.20 per year, \$1.60 half year.

Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all News-

dealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN &

Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

Patents. In connection with the Scien-

tific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are

Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,

the largest establishment in the world.

Special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through

the Patent Office. By the immense circulation

thus given, public attention is attracted to the

merits of the new patent, and sales or intro-

duction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery

or invention, can secure a free of charge

whether a patent can probably be obtained

by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send

Patents, Carcass, Trade-Marks, their costs,

and how procured, with hints for procuring

advances on inventions. Address for MUNN &

Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.,

Washington, D. C.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able

and scholarly discussions of the questions

of the day, as well as by its illustrations—

which are prepared by the best artists—ex-

ercised a most powerful and beneficial influ-

ence upon the public mind.

The influence of its illustrations will always

be found on the side of morality, enlighten-

ment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with

the first number for January of each year.

When no time is mentioned, it will be under-

stood that the subscriber wishes to com-

mence with the number next after the re-

ceipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year..... \$4 00

Harper's Weekly, one year..... 4 00

Harper's Bazar, one year..... 4 00

The THREE above named publica-

tions, one year named, one year..... 10 00

Any TWO above named, one year..... 7 00

Harper's Young People, one year..... 1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the

United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S

WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be

sent by mail, postage paid, or by ex-

press free of expense (provided the

freight does not exceed one dollar per

volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete

set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes,

sent on receipt of cash at the rate of

\$3 25 per volume, freight at expense of

purchase.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable

for binding, will be sent by mail, post-

paid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-

Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of

loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this adver-

tisement without the express order of

HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently

a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest in-

formation in regard to Fashions in dress

and ornament, the newest and most ap-

proved patterns, with descriptive articles

sources; while its Stories, Poems and

Essays on Social and Domestic Topics,

give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the

first Number for January of each year.

When no time is mentioned, it will be un-

derstood that the subscriber wishes to com-

mence with the Number next after the re-

ceipt of order.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S

Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be

sent by mail, postage paid, or by ex-

press free of expense (provided the

freight does not exceed one dollar per

volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete

set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes,

sent on receipt of cash at the rate of

\$3 25 per volume, freight at expense of

purchase.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable

for binding, will be sent by mail, post-

paid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-

Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of

loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this adver-

tisement without the express order of

HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S

CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CARBUNCLE

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.